Provincial Heritage Property

Celebrating Saskatchewan's Centennial

To commemorate the visit of
Her Majesty The Queen
and His Royal Highness
The Duke of Edinburgh
to Saskatchewan
May 2005

Provincial Heritage Property

Celebrating Saskatchewan's Centennial

105-06124/

Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation
Culture and Heritage Branch
Regina, Saskatchewan
March 2005

Lieutenant Governor's Message

When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited historic Government House in Regina in 2001, he commended the Historical Society for saving the regal 1891 structure. He also said, "We have so much to rediscover nowadays that has been lost or thrown away deliberately during the 20th century." Indeed, we have discarded far too many of our precious buildings in Canada and Saskatchewan. In the past 30 years, our nation has lost more than 20% of its built heritage - that is nearly one-quarter in one generation.

The case of the first Government House of the Northwest Territories, located in Battleford, is a good example. Completed in 1877, its Red River frame construction was typical of nineteenth-century fur trade posts. This important building fell into decay, and when fire broke out, the dry timber quickly burned. In a mere three hours, we lost part of our history. Thankfully, this book contains pictures of the Battleford Government House, but our descendants will never have the opportunity to see it for themselves.

It is encouraging that some of our citizens are working diligently to preserve and restore our built heritage. This book features 40 sites that have been saved for the future by the people of today. The visionary owners of these fascinating historic properties honour our ancestors by protecting our history. Why is this so important?

Aside from the obvious beauty and charm of these sites, they are a tangible connection to our past. We have much to learn from the successes and failures of those who came before us. If we choose to ignore these lessons, we are doomed to repeat mistakes. Furthermore, the courageous people who founded our province 100 years ago, including the First Nations who lived here successfully for more than 10,000 years, implemented many innovative ideas. They left us tremendous legacies, and the people who have cared for these heritage sites have created new legacies.

As you leaf through the pages of this beautiful book, you will hear the voices of the hardy and ingenious folks who gave us the amazing place we call home, our Saskatchewan.

Lynda Haverstock

Dr. L.M. Haverstock

Lieutenant Governor

Province of Saskatchewan

Premier's Message

Saskatchewan's motto is "From Many Peoples Strength" and there is no doubt that our people are, indeed, our greatest asset. Our 100th birthday offers a unique opportunity for us to look back with pride on our past accomplishments and to look forward with optimism and confidence in our province's future — a future built upon the solid foundation laid by our Aboriginal peoples and our pioneers, and revitalized by the new ideas, vitality and creativity of today's youth.

Saskatchewan's founders had a vision of a land full of opportunity for all. Through hard work, resourcefulness and the strength of our people and communities, we have realized this dream. As we celebrate our province's centenary, our thoughts naturally turn to the many things Saskatchewan has to celebrate. Historic places speak directly to the beliefs and values and the diversity of the people who created them, and to the archaeological and palaeontological history of the land. This booklet is a thoughtful tribute to our history and to the landmarks that make our province special.

The properties featured in this booklet are a cherished part of the heritage landscape in Saskatchewan; they represent our heritage, and the heart and soul of a great province and a great people. They are solid proof that what the world needs is a little more Saskatchewan!

Lorne Calvert

Premier of Saskatchewan

Minister's Message

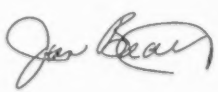
Kitatamiskātinān (Cree); Neba yati nezo nit' a (Dene); Kakina kitanamikōnim (Nakawē); We greet you!

Saskatchewan's centennial offers all of us an opportunity to reflect on the heart and soul of this province — our heritage. In every city, town, village and landscape, heritage sites tell the story of the land and the people and the building of this province. These sites define the character of the places where we all live and work.

Our heritage includes Aboriginal settlements, pioneer farms, cemeteries, sacred sites, government buildings, businesses, industrial sites, and many other places that characterize Saskatchewan's unique history and development. Our archaeological and palaeontological sites are valued windows to that past. All these places give us some idea of what our province was like, but we also need to listen to our elders to know how our ancestors lived, how that relates to us today, and how we can protect these important places.

Saskatchewan's ever-growing inventory of historic places currently contains over 20,000 archaeological sites, 1,150 palaeontological localities, 31 historic parks and protected areas, 750 municipal heritage properties, 40 provincial heritage properties, and 37 national historic sites. The 40 provincial heritage properties featured in this book are just some of the places that capture the spirit and character of our province, and that are of lasting importance to us all.

This book will help us understand and appreciate why the historic places and landscapes around us matter. I also hope it will inspire you to identify, preserve and celebrate our collective heritage.



Joan Beatty

Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation

Image: Leader Post

THE LEADER.

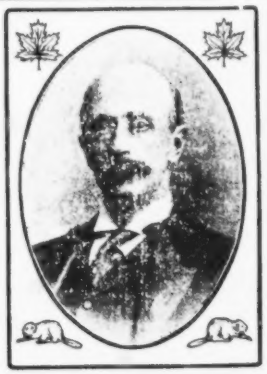
VOL. 22.—NO. 29. REGINA, N.W.T., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HAIL PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN!

New Province Enters Confederation Under Happy Auspices---Brilliant and Spectacular Scenes---Imposing Military Review---Lieutenant Governor Sworn in---Civic Addresses Presented to the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor---Luncheons and State Dinner---Grand Display of Fireworks--Dazzling Illuminations--State Ball

HIS HONOR GEORGE HEDLEY VICARS BULYEA
Sworn in September 1st as First Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta

Officially Created September 1, 1905



THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY GREY
Who Honored the Inauguration Ceremonies With Their Presence Last Monday

Formally Inaugurated at Regina September 4, 1905

HIS HONOR AMEDEE EMMANUEL FORGET
Last Lieut.-Gov. of North-West Territories, Sworn in Sept. 4, as First Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan

The great, the long-expected and much-prepared-for day has come and gone, and amidst much pomp and ceremonial and boundless popular enthusiasm Saskatchewan has taken her place in the confederation of Provinces that constitute the Dominion of Canada.

All day Saturday, bands of workmen, re-inforced by a small army of volunteers, were busy far into the night putting the finishing touches to the fitting preparation of Regina for the ceremony of September the fourth. Sunday dawned with the city in gala array and its hotels already thronged with those who had come to view the ceremonies. The decorations had been prepared upon the most elaborate scale, both those of a public nature and those due to private enterprise. Between Broad Street and Scarth Street on South Railway Street, four great arches had been prepared, artistically built up of golden grain, both wheat and oats, and evergreen that the generosity of the city of Prince Albert had supplied for the occasion. Starting at Broad Street and working westward, the arches bore the following inscriptions: "World's Granary," "North-West Forever," "Saskatchewan and Good Seed," "Saskatchewan and Good Seed Sown the King." The

About 11.30 a. m. the special train with the 90th Regiment from Winnipeg steamed into the station amid the cheers of the big crowd waiting to receive them. With practically no delay the Regiment detrained and were marched to the camp that had been prepared for them at the Exhibition Grounds.

Church Parade

In the afternoon the Regiment attended a church parade in Victoria Park, at which it was estimated that over three thousand people were present. The service, which was conducted by the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Church of England ministers, will long be remembered by all those who were present at it. The ministers occupied the bandstand, in front of which the 90th were drawn up. The service started with the singing of "Old Hundredth," the regimental and the Regina Citizens' Bands providing the music. A reading from the Old Testament by Rev. J. J. Paterson came next, followed by the singing of the hymn, "O Praise the God Today." Rev. H. G. Mellick then read a selection from the New Testament, after which came the hymn "Oft in Danger, Oft in Woe." Prayer was then offered by

prosperity. The service concluded, the 90th marched back to camp, while the Citizens' Band entered the bandstand and gave a selection of sacred music.

In the evening the principal streets of the city were thronged with sight-seers, viewing the decorations and illuminations. All the churches of the city were crowded to the doors and special sermons suited to the occasion were preached. In Victoria Park the Band of the 90th Regiment and the Brandon Band played sacred selections to an immense gathering.

September 4th.

Monday morning broke clear and fine, with a fresh breeze fluttering out the innumerable flags that flew in every direction above the city. From early dawn the special excursion trains from the north, south, east and west began to pour their human loads and by nine o'clock the greatest crowd ever met within Regina was thronging the sidewalks and roadways. The air was full of music, played by the various bands in different portions of the town. Among the bands present were the following:—90th Regiment, Neepawa, Brandon City Band, Wolseley Silver

King Edward, had been seen and heard by the King himself, instead of only by the eyes and ears of his deputy. You, the children of Regina, do a special honor for your city in which you are fortunate enough to live, as it is called after our great and good Queen Victoria, the mother of our Gracious King. I wish to say to you that if you are worthy of being called children of the Queen, for that is what it means by being children of Regina, you must each or you try your utmost to live as the prince and princess of whom you have read. Among the virtues of that distinguished true prince and princess is the love of fair play (Cheers) and a fearless determination to do nothing that is mean or dishonorable. I would, therefore, say to you children of Regina, children of the Queen, just to you boys, that you are under a special obligation to keep high the standard of fair play in your schools and over this city and never allow it to be lowered except over your prostrate bodies. (Loud cheers.) The honor of Regina demands this championship, it is of more importance than the championship of baseball or lacrosse. Strain every nerve to win the prize but rather die than win the victory

"Westward Ho!" being a "prairie schooner" representing early settlers entering the country.

Procession of Old Timers.

Regina Citizens' Band.

"Our Fair Dominion," being an elaborate float in the shape of a vessel bearing Canada, represented by the various provinces of the Dominion, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, represented by Miss Bessie Williams, British Columbia; Miss Julia McIntyre, Quebec; Miss Fern Boswell, New Brunswick; Miss Pevcrett, Prince Edward Island; Miss Lila Ross, Ontario; Miss Barner, Nova Scotia; Miss B. Fried, Manitoba; Miss Sault, Alberta and Miss Dorothy Scott as Saskatchewan.

Brandon City Band.

Regina Fire Brigade (present time.)

Regina Fire Brigade (20 years ago.)

Rosthern Band.

Ex-M.L.A's, M. P's and other public men in carriages.

City Aldermen and officials in carriages.

Labour Day Floats.

Neepawa Band.

Procession of Germans and other nationalities.

Leod, ex-M.L.A., B. Richardson, ex-M. L. A., Wm. Mackenzie, president C. N. R., Miss Mount, Montreal, niece of Madame Forget, and the Mayors of a large number of the North-West cities and towns.

Military Review

The Royal North-West Mounted Police mustered to the number of over 200, under the command of Commissioner Perry and Asst. Commissioner McIllree, while the 90th Regiment of Winnipeg paraded 328 strong under the command of Col. Chambre. The review started with a march past by the Police, followed by the infantry, both bodies of men presenting an unusually distinguished appearance and winning the warm applause of the spectators as they marched past. Various movements were then gone through by both the mounted men and the infantry, the men throughout showing to advantage the splendid discipline and training that they had received. Upon the termination of the review their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Grey and the other members of the vice-regal party took their seats upon the specially prepared dais ready for the formal inauguration ceremonies.

the Crown and person of our most gracious King, and of expressing the hope that he may be long spared to reign over the Empire; and that our dearly beloved Queen may also be long spared as his Consort.

In 1877 Battleford became the first capital of the North-West Territories and from thence the capital was moved to Regina in 1883, where it remained until the other day, when the districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia ceased to form part of the North-West Territories and Regina became the provisional capital of the new Province of Saskatchewan.

It is in honor of the birth of our new Province of Saskatchewan and to take part in the celebration ceremonies connected therewith that Your Excellencies have been so graciously pleased to visit out city.

Regina is the centre of a vast wheat belt, and the process of filling up this great area, has, until recent years, been very slow, but now we have the prospect of a greater tide of immigration being directed towards our province—intensified by the abundant harvest which it has pleased Providence to give our farmers.

The growth of our city depends

Introduction

On September 4, 1905, in Victoria Park in Regina, and "amidst boundless popular enthusiasm", the official ceremonies that established this province were held. Today, Saskatchewan celebrates 100 years in Canadian confederation. The theme of Saskatchewan's Centennial, "100 Years of Heart", celebrates the people who built our communities and captured the heart and soul of this province - our heritage. Everywhere we look, heritage surrounds us in the sites, buildings and landscapes of special significance that define the character of the places where we live and work.

To date, the Government of Saskatchewan has formally recognized and protected 40 historic sites and structures as Provincial Heritage Property under The Heritage Property Act. Several of these have also received formal recognition by local governments as Municipal Heritage Property, and by the Government of Canada as National Historic Sites. Saskatchewan's publicly and privately-owned provincial heritage properties are all familiar landmarks in our towns and communities, and tangible symbols of the past that continue to serve the public in various ways.

The provincial heritage properties illustrated in this book represent important themes in Saskatchewan's development both as a province and as a community. Some represent the important role that agriculture, government, commerce, religion, and the arts have played in the province's development Some are emblematic of the importance of First Nations and Métis peoples, while still others reflect the experiences and contributions of later settlers. Despite their variety and diversity, they all reveal something about our society, our values, and our history. With public involvement and assistance, Saskatchewan's inventory of Provincial Heritage Property will continue to grow ensuring that all the themes that are significant in the province's history and development are adequately represented.

As you leaf through this book, you will find that the images speak volumes about the history of our province and the people who settled here from ancient times to the early 20th century. Our heritage places remind us of the connection we all have to the land and to our communities. By capturing the optimism and achievements of the past — architectural, industrial, artistic, intellectual and otherwise — they define our very character and help us to better understand ourselves. We recognize and celebrate our heritage places as gifts that are forever given.

Addison Sod House

North East of Kindersley

With little lumber or brick available, many early homesteaders in Saskatchewan built their homes of sod.

When English immigrant James Addison traveled by ox cart from Saskatoon in 1909 to his newly acquired homestead near Kindersley, he noted that many sod homes rapidly deteriorated in only months or a few years. Determined to build a home that would last for his wife Jane and their two children, James began this architecturally unique home in 1910 and completed it in 1911. Its sloped walls were built four feet thick and protected by a proper wood roof overhead. Although a barn built in a similar style was later destroyed by a tornado, the Addison Sod House still stands to this day, and is being lived in by the Addison's third child. Edith Gardiner was only one year old at the time the Addison Sod House was constructed.

Mrs. Edith Gardiner, daughter of James and Jane Addison, is the current owner and caretaker
Photo: B. Flaman

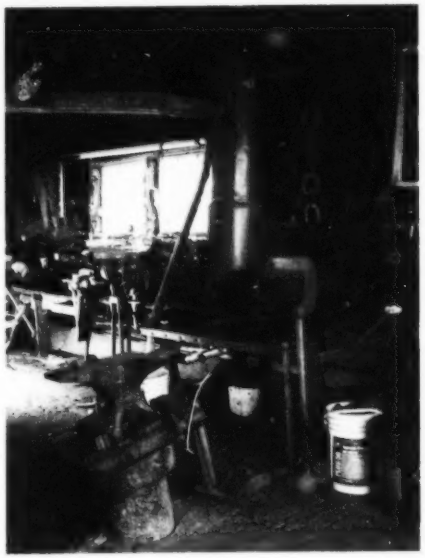
Exposed sods around the rear-porch entrance
Photo: C. Fehr

Present day Addison Sod House as seen from the garden in early autumn
Photo: C. Fehr

National Historic Site

Ambroz Blacksmith Shop and Residence

Mossbank



Hearth and tools located in the Ambroz Blacksmith Shop
Photo: C. Fehr

At the turn of the twentieth century, blacksmith shops were common and essential services found throughout Canada. A fine example of such a site can be found in the town of Mossbank.

Built in 1920, and used until 1988 by Frank Ambroz, the Ambroz Blacksmith Shop is the oldest fully furnished blacksmith shop in Saskatchewan still on its original site. The shop's pressed tin interior, vernacular style, gabled roof and false front are indicative of blacksmith shops established during Saskatchewan's formative years.

Like other blacksmiths of his day, Ambroz crafted tools, hardware, horseshoes, wagon parts, railway parts and farm implements.

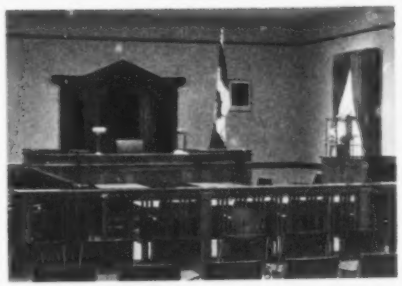
Front view of the Ambroz Blacksmith Shop
Photo: C. Fehr

Assiniboia Court House

Assiniboia

In 1925, Provincial Architect Maurice Sharon designed a court house building, half the size of previous court houses, to serve smaller Saskatchewan communities. The Assiniboia Court House was the last in a series to be constructed, in 1930, after identical structures were built in Gravelbourg, Shaunavon, Wynyard and Melfort.

Sharon embraced a Colonial Revival style in an effort to reduce costs and solve technical problems while retaining the appropriate grandeur that is symbolic of judicial buildings. The courthouse is prominently situated at the south end of Assiniboia, closing the vista of Main Street, and is a major landmark in the community.



Front facade of the Assiniboia Court House (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

Interior view of the Assiniboia Court House (left)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Balfour Apartments

Regina

Designed by architects Storey and Van Egmond, and built by the contracting firm of Smith Brothers and Wilson, this building was commissioned by prominent Regina lawyer James Balfour and completed in 1930.

One of the largest structures constructed in Depression-era Saskatchewan, the Balfour contained state-of-the-art technology, including Regina's first self-operated elevator. Noted for its elegant front courtyard with open-arched arcade, and the alternating courses of red and light buff Claybank brick on the upper facade, the building projects a Moorish style influence. The beauty of these architectural features is further enhanced by the fine hand-carved stonework and interior detailing.

Municipal Heritage Property

Front elevation of the Balfour Apartments as viewed from Victoria Avenue (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

The fine stonework surrounding the main entrance of the Balfour Apartments
Photo: F. Korvemaker

The open arches that create an arcade against the front of the building
Photo: F. Korvemaker

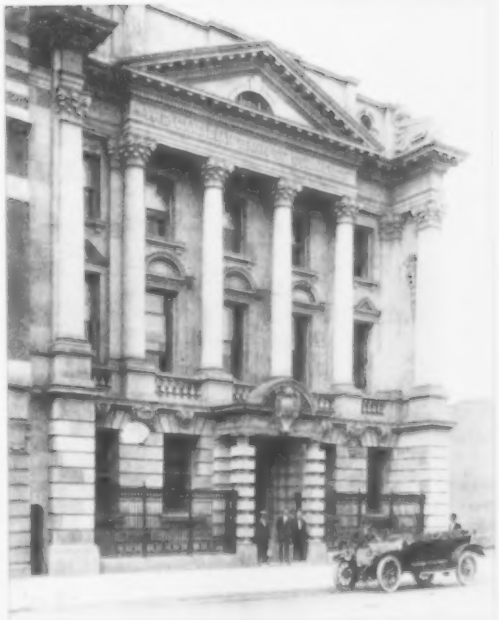
Signage above the main entrance to the Balfour Apartments
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Bank of Commerce

Regina

The Bank of Commerce building was originally constructed in Winnipeg in 1900, then dismantled and moved to downtown Regina in 1911.

The building served as the Saskatchewan head office for the Bank of Commerce until 1969. Although the building was demolished in 1980, its facade was reconstructed near its original site within the Cornwall Centre shopping mall. Today, the massive columns stand as a historic reminder to modern day shoppers of a bygone era.



The Bank of Commerce in 1913 (above)
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 9342(1)

The Bank of Commerce facade is now displayed prominently in the Cornwall Centre (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

Battleford Land Registry Office

Battleford

Built in 1876, the Battleford Land Registry Office was the first land titles office in the North-West Territories, and is now the oldest known brick building in Saskatchewan.

For a period, the Land Registry Office in Battleford registered private and public land sale transactions for the entire North-West Territories, a vast area of 2.5 million square miles — more than two-thirds of the area of Canada today. The building served as a land registry for over thirty years, until a new land title office was built closer to the business centre of Battleford in 1908. The building was then used as a private residence until 1990, and subsequently acquired by the Town of Battleford in 1997.

Land Registry Office at Battleford nestled in a grove of trees and shrubs
Photo: C. Fehr

Artist's rendering of the Land Registry Office and Registrar's Residence at Battleford in 1877
Illustration: J. McAnsh

Canada Life Assurance Building

Regina

Designed by Montreal architects Brown and Vallance, the Canada Life Assurance Building projected prosperity, prestige and stability—images desired by the insurance industry at the time of the building's construction in 1914.

From 1914 to 1947, the building served as the Saskatchewan headquarters for the Ontario-based Canada Life Assurance Company. In 1946, the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office (SGIO), the first government-owned insurance company in Canada, established its head office in the building. A year later, SGIO bought the property and remained there until 1979.

Built in the Gothic Revival style with influences from the Chicago School, its white terracotta facade continues to make the building one of downtown Regina's most striking historic landmarks.

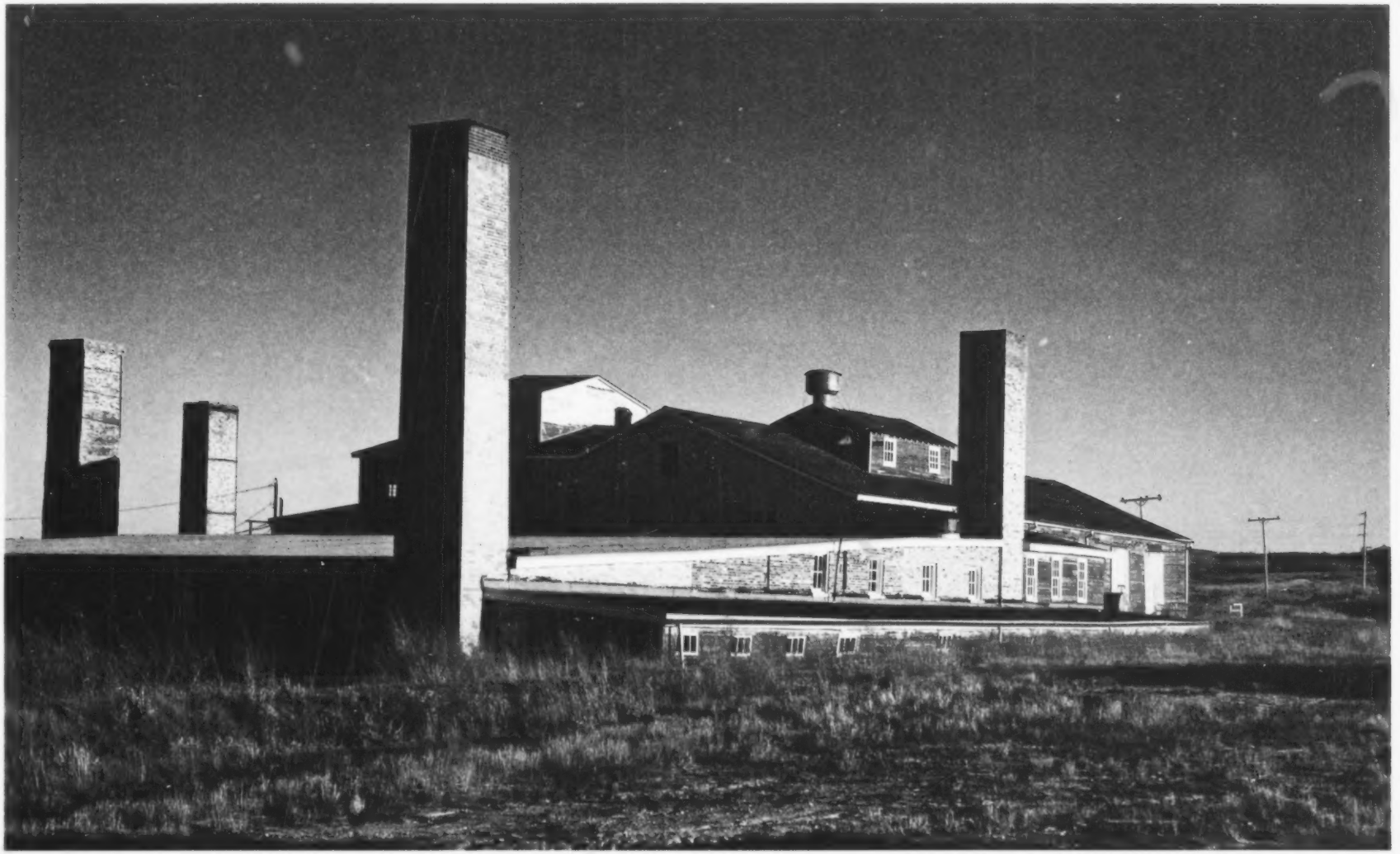
Decorative scroll on terracotta keystone above arched windows on main floor
Photo: B. Flaman

Canada Life Assurance Company motif on north face of the building
Photo: F. Korvemaker

View of the north and east facades of the Canada Life Assurance Building (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

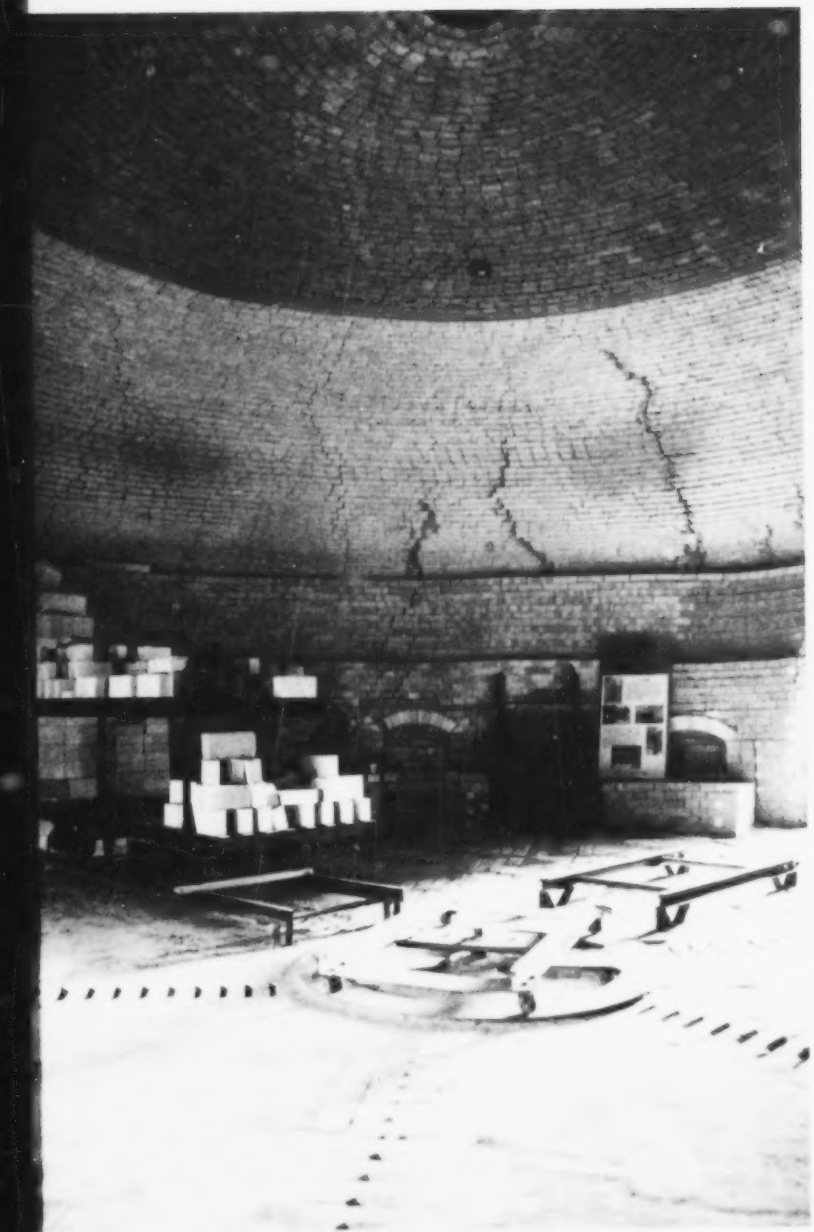
Claybank Brick Plant

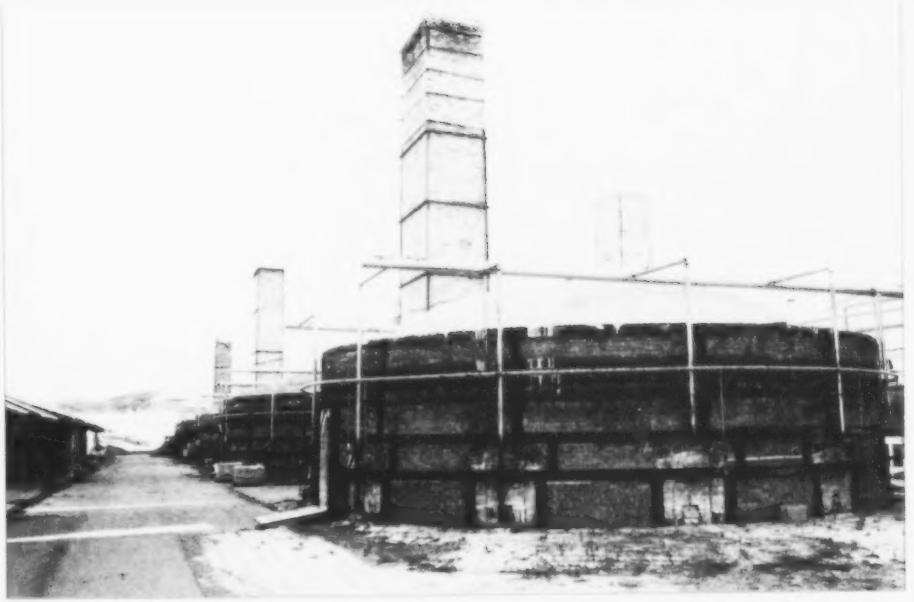
South East of Claybank



Main manufacturing complex of the Claybank Brick Plant
Photo: C. Fehr

National Historic Site





East façade of the Claybank Brick Plant bunk house (above)
Photo: L. Dale-Burnett

Bee hive kilns (top)
Photo: C. Fehr

Interior of a bee hive kiln (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

The Claybank Brick Plant is a remarkably intact example of an early twentieth century brick-making complex.

All the key structures erected during the site's development from 1912 to 1937 and much of the original brick making equipment survive. Using clay mined on-site, the plant became a major manufacturer of domestic firebrick and other refractory (heat resistant) products for the railway, oil refining, power and metallurgy industries.

The distinctive buff-coloured face brick that the plant also produced can be found on buildings across the prairies and as far east as Quebec.

Diocese of Qu'Appelle

Regina

Terracotta detail on the chapel of St. Chad's College (above)
Photo: B. Flaman

Front of the Synod Office (St. Cuthbert's) (right)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

In 1912, the Anglican Church of Canada chose this site in central Regina to establish an administrative centre for its educational and missionary operations across southern Saskatchewan.

Intended to combine stateliness with functionality, five red brick Collegiate Gothic style buildings were constructed between 1912 and 1926, including a residence for the Bishop, offices and a clergy house for the Diocese, and classrooms and residences for the hundreds of young men and women who attended St. Chad's theological college and the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls. Although designed by three different architectural firms (Brown and Vallance, Storey and Van Egmond, and Francis Portnall), their consistency of appearance makes this complex one of the finest groupings of educational/ecclesiastical buildings in the province. The elaborate landscape plan for the grounds, patterned after the flag of the United Kingdom (with paths, roads, and tree lines corresponding to the stripes on the Union Jack), complemented the stately nature of the buildings and reflected the British heritage of the Anglican Church.

Main entrance to the Secretary's house on south side of building
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Main entrance and attached chapel to Harding House on the northeast side of the building
Photo: B. Dawson

Front of Bishop's Court on the north side
Photo: F. Korvemaker

South side of St. Chad's College
Photo: C. Fehr

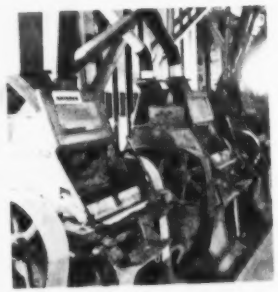
Esterhazy Flour Mill

Esterhazy

The Esterhazy Flour Mill (with its attached elevator for storing grain) is the oldest and most complete flour mill of heavy post and beam construction remaining in Saskatchewan.

Originally built by James Saunders around 1900, the mill operated from 1906 until the mid 1980s, except during the Depression (between 1929 and 1938) when it stood idle. Similar to other mills of the period, wheat delivered here by local farmers would be processed into flour, bran, and other products.

With milling stones, grinders and conveying equipment from the turn of the century still in working order, the Esterhazy Flour Mill represents a snapshot of Saskatchewan's industrial past and stands as a reminder of the importance of flour mills in the development of the province's grain industry.



Municipal Heritage Property

View of the Esterhazy Flour Mill from the north side (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

Flour bags sold by the flour mill (left)
Photo: B. Flaman

Grinders and other equipment used to process the wheat (right)
Photo: B. Flaman

Estevan Court House

Estevan

Built in 1930, this was the last court house designed by Provincial Architect, Maurice Sharon. Faced with local Estevan pressed brick, this building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style.

The court house was the site of the 1931 miners' uprising known as the "Estevan Riot". Local coal miners, striking for better wages and working conditions, were confronted by police during a protest march. Three miners were killed and twenty were charged as a result of the incident known as "Black Tuesday". A royal Commission met in the Estevan Court House to investigate the cause of the riot, and trials followed in March 1932.

Front street outside the Estevan Court House, 1931 (above)
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, RA-8806(2)

Estevan Court House entrance facade (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

Government House

Battleford

Although destroyed by fire in 2003, Government House at Battleford remains a commanding presence on a hilltop overlooking the forks of the Battle and North Saskatchewan Rivers.

Constructed in 1876 to 1877, the building was the first permanent residence of the North-West Territories Lieutenant Governor. As the legislative centre for the appointed Territorial Council, more than two-thirds of Canada's geographical land mass was administered from this location from 1878 until 1883 when the Territorial capital was moved to Regina.

Today, the site is clearly marked by the surviving foundations and can still be seen from the river valley. The brick chimney stands as a monument to a site whose diverse history has made fundamental contributions to the province.

Government House shortly before the fire (above)
Photo: Tom F. Cameron, 2003

Government House in its original form, c. 1877 (above)
Photo: Parks Canada, Battleford Photo Collection (BG-12)

Fire that destroyed Government House in June 2003 (left)
Photo: Menno Fieguth

Site conserved as a ruin following the June 2003 fire (facing page)
Photo: C. Fehr

National Historic Site

Government House

Regina

View of Government House front facade from the north driveway
Photo: F. Korvemaker

National Historic Site

Government House served as the home of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Territories (from 1891 to 1905) and the Province of Saskatchewan (from 1905 to 1945). Later, it was used as a convalescence home and as a continuing education facility.

Designed by Thomas Fuller, Chief Dominion Architect, the lavishly decorated mansion was restored by the Government of Saskatchewan in 1980. The working offices of the Lieutenant Governor were returned to Government House in 1984. Today, Regina's oldest residence is a public museum featuring educational programs and Victorian life around the turn of the century. It also serves as a unique hospitality facility for various government, non-profit and volunteer organizations. Government House underwent a major addition in 2004 and 2005 (not shown) as more office and interpretive space was added to the building. Restoration of the original Edwardian style gardens and grounds (circa 1905) are still planned.

The Billiards Room (above)
Photo: Government House Heritage Property, Slide Collection

Artist's rendering of Government House at the turn of the century (right)
Illustration: J. McAnsh

Holy Trinity Anglican Church

Stanley Mission

Historic photo of Holy Trinity Anglican Church c. 1920 (above)
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B567

Reverend Robert Hunt established the English River Anglican Mission in the Lac La Ronge area in 1850 to serve the mainly First Nations community. He was assisted by James Settee, one of the first Aboriginal clergymen of the Anglican Diocese.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church was constructed in 1854, largely by local Woodland Cree under Reverend Hunt's supervision, and completed in 1860. Hand-sawn lumber from the surrounding area, and hardware, stained glass windows and interior wood features from England, were used in its construction. The church's large proportions, towering steeple and Gothic design were in sharp contrast to the traditional one-room log churches constructed throughout western Canada in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church was always the focal point of the community that ultimately grew to include 27 buildings, including a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, a school, and many log houses. Each spring as Cree families returned from tending their traplines, the community would swell and the riverbanks would be lined with tents and tipis.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church is the oldest standing building in Saskatchewan. It continues to be of spiritual importance to the local people that it has served for over 125 years.

Interior view of church (above)
Photo: Menno Fieguth

Front facade of Holy Trinity Anglican Church from the Churchill River (above)
Photo: SPMC Photo Services

Rear view of the church with cemetery in the foreground (top)
Photo: C. Fehr

View of Holy Trinity Anglican Church overlooking the Churchill River
Photo: C. Fehr

National Historic Site

Hudson's Bay Company Store

Fort Qu'appelle

Built in 1897, this two-storey brick and stone building represents the transition of the Hudson's Bay Company from a fur trading empire to a national retail merchandiser.

Located on Fort Qu'Appelle's main street, the building was designed by Archibald MacDonald, the last Chief Factor in the service of the Company. Once called "the finest store west of Winnipeg", it boasts an uncommonly ornate brick facade and an elaborate pressed tin ceiling.

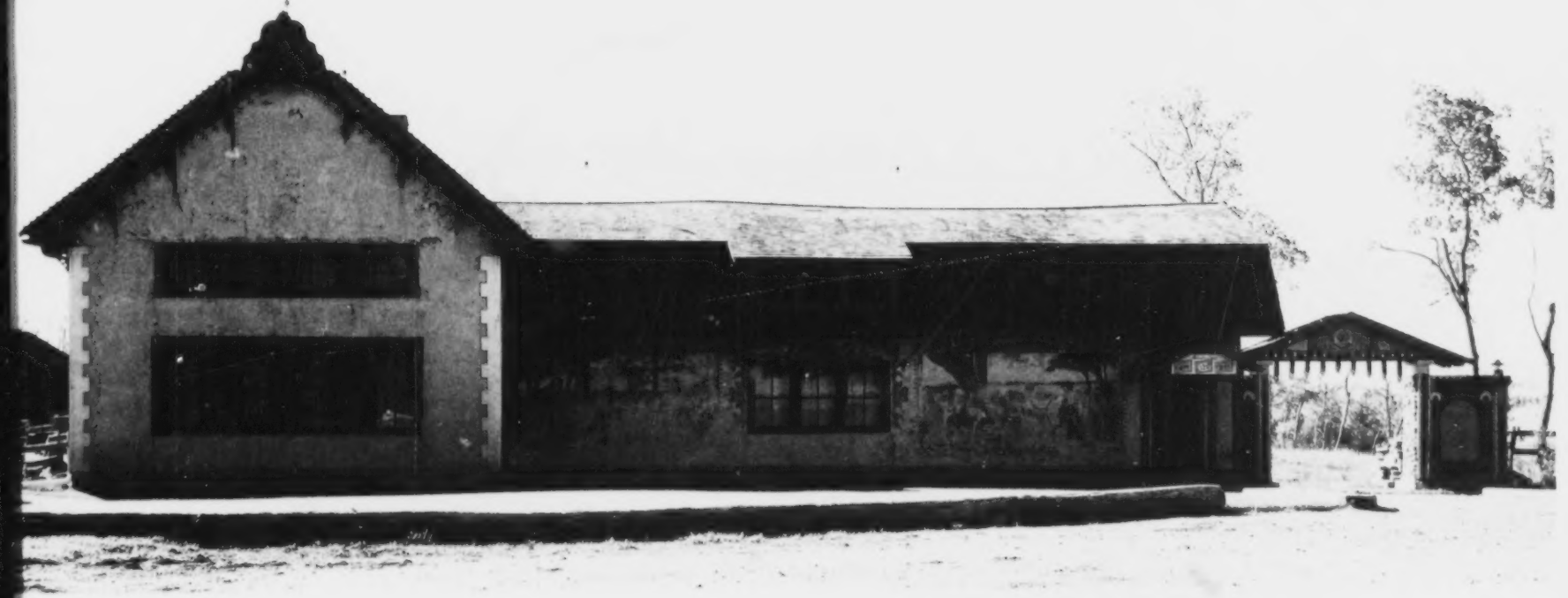
Although sold by the Hudson's Bay in 1917, the building continues to serve as downtown commercial space, and has the distinction of being the oldest retail store of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada.

View of the north-facing brick facade and west wall constructed of fieldstone
Photo: C. Fehr

National Historic Site

Imhoff Studio and Farm Site

South west of St. Walburg



Renowned painter, Berthold Imhoff was born in Germany in 1868. While studying in that country, he developed a strong affinity for biblical and religious scenes that focused on the Italian Renaissance and Rococo styles.

Imhoff moved to Pennsylvania in 1900 and established himself as a decorator of churches, opera houses, theatres, banks and wealthy homes. In 1913, he moved to Saskatchewan, and gradually acquired 1,440 acres of farmland in the St. Walburg area. He built a studio at his farm and traveled throughout eastern Saskatchewan painting murals in Roman Catholic churches and in private residences. Although best known for his religious works, the studio's natural surroundings and peaceful solitude also inspired Imhoff to paint landscapes, still life, and portraits. Imhoff was named a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory by the Pope in 1937. He died in 1939, leaving over 200 paintings many of which are housed in a museum and art gallery in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

Municipal Heritage Property

View of the Imhoff Studio and decorative archway (above) *Photo: C. Fehr*

Berthold Imhoff's studio and gallery (left)
Photo: Bert Imhoff

Portrait of internationally renowned artist Berthold Imhoff (far left)
Photo: Milton B. Taylor, 1994

Land Titles Building

Regina

Constructed between 1907 and 1910, this building has the distinction of being the first public building commissioned by the Province of Saskatchewan.

Designed by the prominent Toronto architectural firm of Darling and Pearson, the Land Titles Building used the Classical Revival style to convey the images of stability and self-assurance desired by the new province. Extensive use of Kooteney marble from British Columbia, large arched windows, and a 4.88 metre-high ceiling on the main floor added to the building's prestigious look and feel. The building housed the records for the Regina Land District up until 1977.

View of north facade of the Land Titles Building, Regina facing Victoria Park
Photo: C. Fehr

Land Titles Building

Saskatoon

The Saskatoon Land Titles Building, designed by prominent provincial architects, Storey and Van Egmond, and constructed from 1909 to 1910, is the oldest provincial government building in the city.

By 1911, the land registry office had to be doubled in size to accommodate the rapid expansion and development of urban and rural areas. Landowners continued to register title to their property at this office until 1959, when a new combined courthouse and land titles office was built on Spadina Crescent. The Land Titles Building continued to house various government offices until 1994, when it was converted into offices for a private law firm.

Detailed stone work on the building's front facade (above)
Photo: M. Pedersen

Front façade of the Saskatoon Land Titles Building (left)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Legislative Building and Grounds

Regina

Saskatchewan's Legislative Building was constructed in 1909 on 162 acres of land along the south side of Wascana Creek in the Province's new capitol, and completed in 1912 at a cost of two million dollars. With a total floor space of more than 200,000 square feet, the Legislative Building stands as the most recognized symbol of government in Saskatchewan.

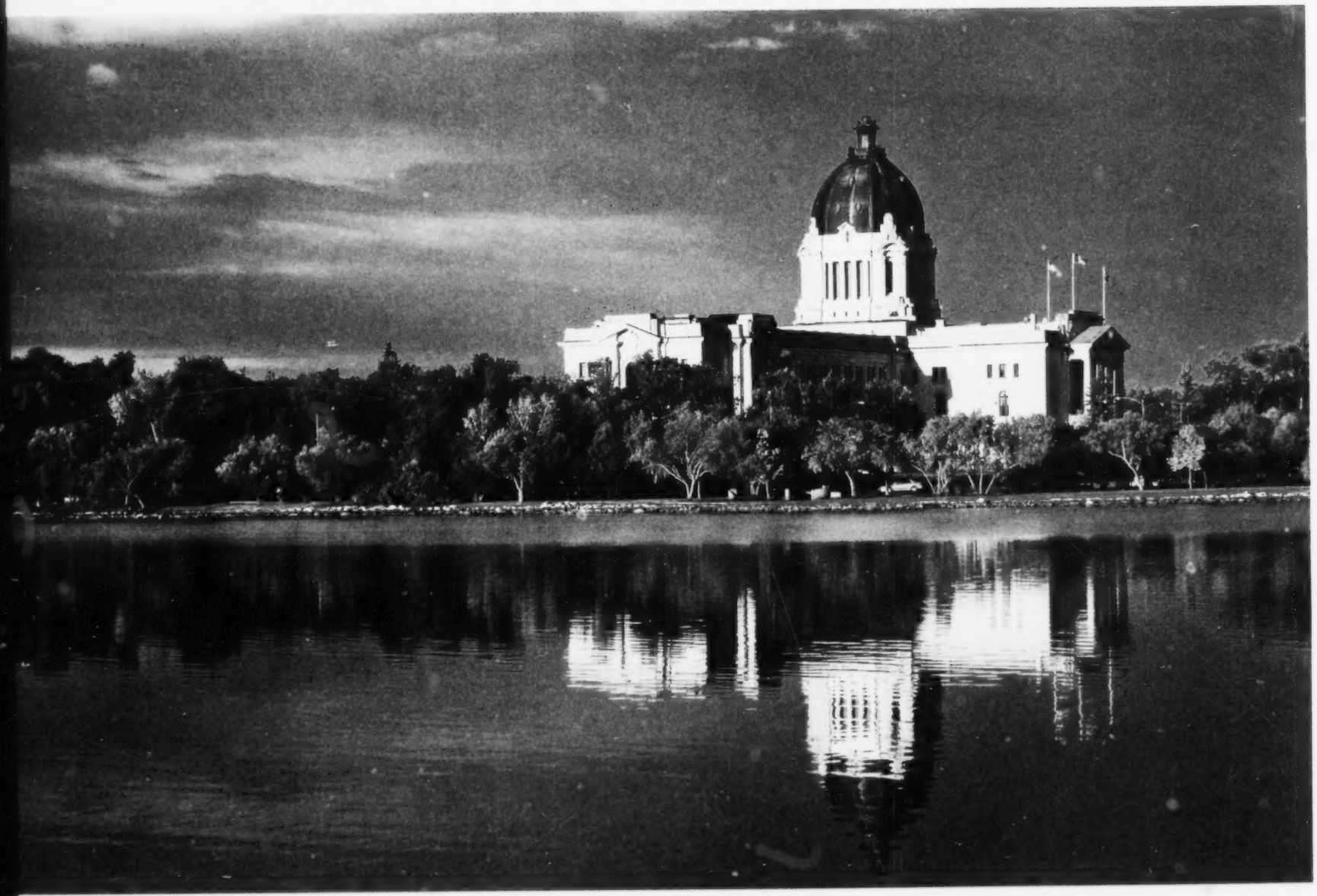
Designed by Montreal architects Edward and William Maxwell, the structure features English baroque detailing, such as the square-drummed tower, with a Beaux-Arts façade and massing. The exterior is faced with Tyndall limestone, and more than 34 different types of marble are found throughout the interior. Interestingly, the original plan to clad the building's exterior in more common brick was over-turned by Walter Scott, the first Premier of Saskatchewan.

The grounds of the Legislative, designed by notable landscape architects Frederick Todd and Thomas Mawson, survive as a rare Canadian example of a park developed according to a "City Beautiful" master plan. Today the grounds are a popular place for recreation and public gatherings.

Front facade of the Legislative Building in summer (above)
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-PS90-600-09

Front façade of the Legislative Building at night (right)
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-PS88-913-15

View of the Legislative Building and Grounds looking southwest across Wascana Lake (facing page)
Photo: C. Fehr



National Historic Site (proposed)

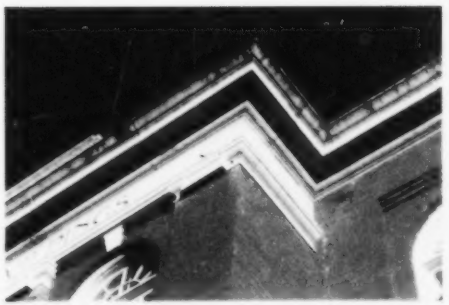
Melville City Hall

Melville

Before the First World War, town hall/opera houses were very popular and often the centerpiece of communities across the province. Typically, the first floor of these multi-purpose buildings contained municipal offices, while the second floor accommodated cultural performances.

Designed by the prestigious firm, Storey and Van Egmond of Regina, and constructed between 1912 and 1913, the building's Classical styling and imposing central dome makes Melville City Hall not only unique, but arguably one of the most attractive city structures of the era.

One of the City's oldest remaining buildings, City Hall continues to serve as an administration office and a social gathering place for the citizens of Melville.



Overview of the building's main entrance (west side) and secondary entrance (south side) (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

Close-up of the decorative stone trim and cornice on the main entrance (left)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Moose Jaw Court House

Moose Jaw

Completed in January 1909, the Moose Jaw Court House is the oldest continuously functioning provincial court building in Saskatchewan.

Its construction marked the beginning of a building program by the new province to replace buildings of the former Territorial period with more impressive structures. Designed by the Toronto-based architectural firm of Darling and Pearson, the building resembles the Neo-Classical style bank buildings the firm was known for. Faced with brick and limestone, the building set the trend for the design and appearance of provincial court houses until the 1920's.

Front facade of the Moose Jaw Courthouse highlighted by the massive columns and projecting cornice
Photo: C. Fehr

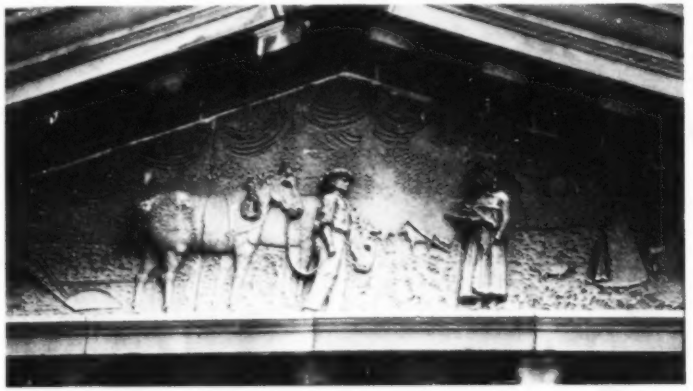
National Historic Site

Northern Crown Bank Building

Regina

The Winnipeg-based Northern Bank constructed its new Regina branch in 1906, making this the oldest downtown commercial building in the Queen City.

Following amalgamation of the Northern and Crown banks in 1908, the five-story building became known as the Northern Crown Bank building. Designed by Winnipeg architects Norwood and Blair in the Classical Revival style, the structure projects an image of conservatism, stability and wealth.The stone pediment features a unique and elaborate carving of a meeting between the First Nations and the new settlers. Ornate tile and wood flooring, a decorative staircase and Saskatchewan's first passenger elevator added to the functional opulence of the bank.



Close-up of the intricately carved scene set into the pediment above the main entryway (above)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

The west-facing front facade of the Northern Crown Bank building (right)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Opimihaw *"To see through the eyes of an eagle"*

North East of Saskatoon

National Historic Site

Located near Saskatoon, Opimihaw (a Cree word) is a rich source of information for archaeologists and historians, and a sacred landmark for First Nations people.

Nestled in the valley where Opimihaw Creek meets the South Saskatchewan River, this 58-hectare site contains 18 pre-contact period archaeological sites, including a "medicine wheel", seasonal camps, bison killsites, and animal processing areas. Due to the periodic flooding of Opimihaw Creek, which sealed many of the sites on the valley floor in clay, the preservation of cultural material in these layered deposits is exceptional. The Opimihaw archaeological sites provide excellent opportunities for the study and interpretation of First Nations history and human adaptation on the Northern Plains over the last 5,000 years.

Opimihaw (now located within Wanuskewin Heritage Park) is a testament to the rich archaeological heritage of Saskatchewan, and continues to play a role in the expression of First Nations culture.

Wanuskewin Heritage Park at the confluence of Opimihaw Creek valley and the South Saskatchewan River (top) *Photo: F. Korvemaker*

Pedrestrian path along the Opimihaw Creek in Wanuskewin Heritage Park (left)
Photo: Wanuskewin Heritage Park

View of the Wanuskewin Heritage Park Interpretive Centre from Opimihaw Creek (left middle)
Photo: Wanuskewin Heritage Park

Occupation layers extending back 5000 years as exposed by archaeological excavation. (far left)
Photo: Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation, Heritage Branch

Pasquia Palaeontological Site

East of Carrot River

The sedimentary rocks exposed along the Carrot River tell a unique story about Saskatchewan's ancient past.

During the Cretaceous period, over 90 million years ago, east-central Saskatchewan was covered by a vast interior sea. Fossils collected here, at the Pasquia Palaeontological locality, are some of the best examples of the marine fauna from this time period. The quality and quantity of fossils, including sharks, cartilaginous and boney fish, marine reptiles, birds, a dinosaur and various invertebrates, is unmatched in North America.

Notable specimens include a group of toothed, non-flying aquatic birds, and a nearly complete giant crocodilian (Teleorhinus), one of only four such specimens in North America.

Palaeontologists from the Royal Saskatchewan Museum recording and recovering marine fossils from the Pasquia Palaeontological Site
Photo: Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Slide Collection

Petite Ville

South East of Rostern

Aerial view of Petite Ville along the north shore of the South Saskatchewan River (above)
Photo: M. Kennedy

Historic photograph, c. 1872, of a Métis hivernant "longhouse" at Wood Mountain (right)
Photo: Manitoba Archives #169

Petite Ville, a large Métis *Hivernant* (wintering) settlement dating to the 1870s, represents a crucial period in the history of the Métis people — their transition from nomadic buffalo hunting to a more settled lifestyle. The 83-hectare site contains numerous building-related depressions, chimney mounds, and archaeological deposits all of which provide insight into the economic, domestic, social, and religious life of the village.

The residents of Petite Ville later founded and relocated to the St. Laurent Settlement, including Batoche and Gabriel's Crossing. Petite Ville remains the best preserved Métis archaeological site in Saskatchewan and one of the best in Canada.

Prince Albert Town Hall and Opera House

Prince Albert

Built from 1892 to 1893, the Prince Albert Town Hall and Opera House is the oldest building of its type and one of the few nineteenth century town halls still standing on the Prairies.

Like many town halls of the period, the building housed a variety of facilities including a theatre, meeting room, municipal offices, a magistrate's court, and a jail in the basement. The port-cochere entranceway and wrought iron balcony are unique for town halls of the era, although the brick used in its construction was locally produced.

The Town Hall and Opera House served as Prince Albert's City Hall until it was converted into an arts and senior citizen centre in 1969.

Landscaped civic space and statue of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in foreground (above) *Photo: C. Fehr*

Front facade of the Prince Albert Town Hall and Opera House (far right) *Photo: C. Fehr*

Close-up of decorative bell tower (right) *Photo: C. Fehr*

National Historic Site and Municipal Heritage Property

Regina Telephone Exchange

Regina

The Regina Telephone Exchange circa 1954
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, RB 6678

In response to public demand for better telephone service, the Government of Saskatchewan established its own telephone system in 1908.

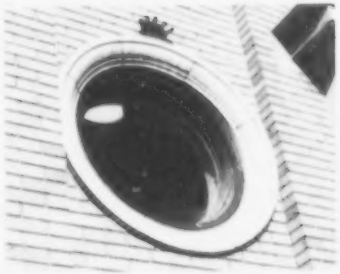
The Regina Telephone Exchange was built in 1913 to replace an earlier exchange destroyed in the tornado of 1912. The building's prominent location and its Beaux-Arts design, by Regina architects Storey and Van Egmond, reflect the importance of the expanding telephone network to the people of Saskatchewan.

The Regina Telephone Exchange is the oldest surviving government telephone building, and once housed Saskatchewan's first automatic dial switching station.

View of the Regina Telephone Exchange from Victoria Park (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

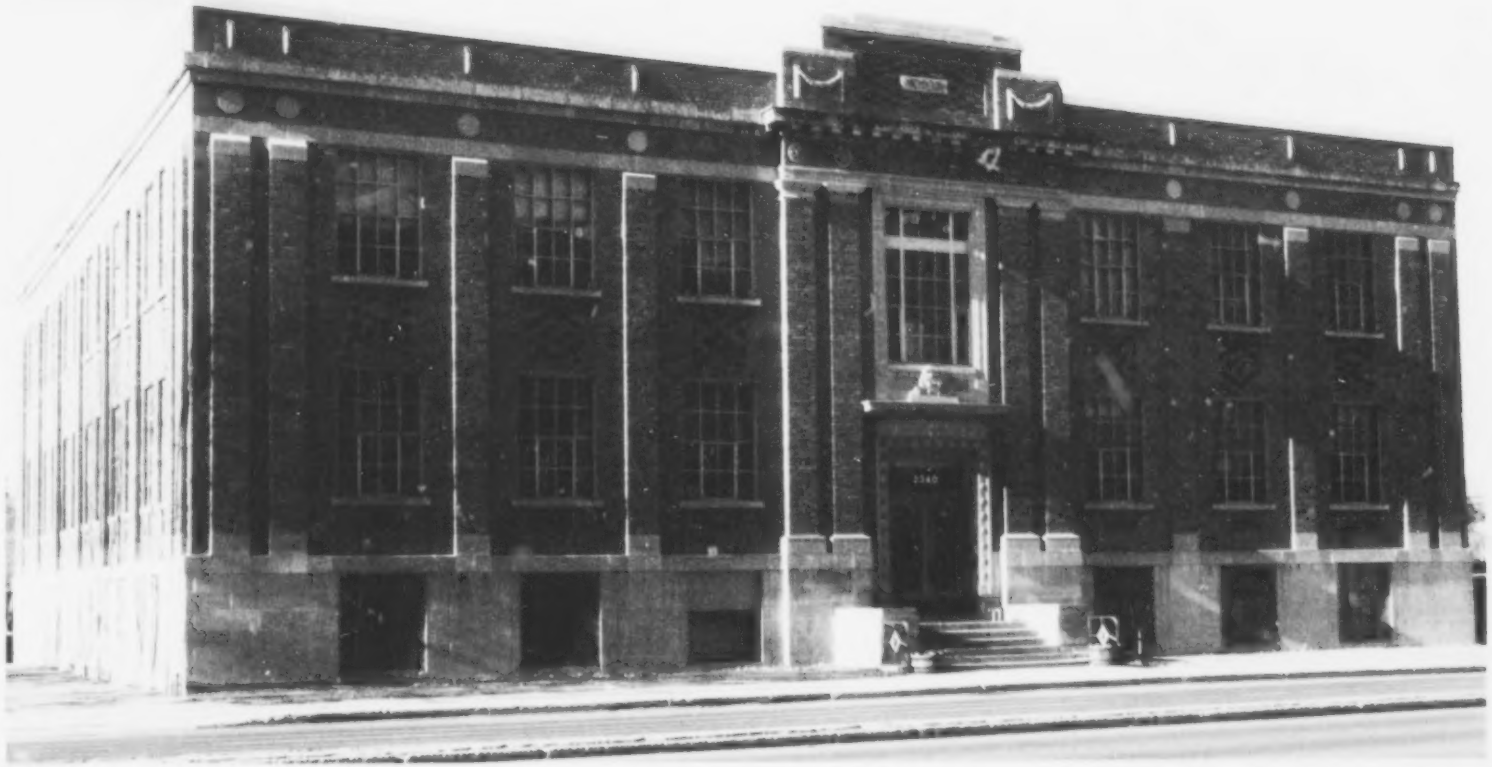
Provincial crest above the east entrance (right)
Photo: B. Quiring

Circular window flanking the south entrance (far right)
Photo: B. Quiring



Saskatchewan Government Telephones Head Office

Regina



View of east and south facades (right)
Photo: C. Fehr

Provincial crest and other detail surmounting the main interior entryway (below left)
Photo: Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation, Heritage Branch

Close-up of the detail surmounting the main interior entryway (below right)
Photo: Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation, Heritage Branch

Telephones were introduced to Saskatchewan in the early 1880's, but it wasn't until 1908 that a government agency was created to manage them.

Constructed in 1924, this was the first building specifically built as the head office for Saskatchewan Government Telephones. Designed by the noted architectural firm of Van Egmond and Storey, the building exemplifies the post-World War One Stripped Classical style, conveying an image of strength, stability and functionality. The building served as the administrative offices for telephone operations until 1965.

Today, the integrity of the building speaks to the craftsmanship and materials used in 1920's offices. The building's original interior hallway, office layout, wood and tile work, marble walls, and fixtures remain to this day.

Saskatchewan Revenue Building

Regina

View of the west-facing entrance of the Saskatchewan Revenue Building
Photo: C. Fehr

Terracotta detail (right)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Provincial crest surmounting the main entrance (far right)
Photo: B. Flaman

Designed by Regina architects Storey and Van Egmond, the Saskatchewan Revenue Building in downtown Regina was constructed in 1914 as the head office of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Established in 1911, the company was one of the first major farmer co-operatives and became a forerunner of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. When these two companies amalgamated in 1926, the building was vacated. The provincial government subsequently purchased the building in 1928 and renamed it the Saskatchewan Revenue Building. It served as the headquarters for the Motor Vehicle Division until 1979.

St. Peter's College

Near Muenster

St. Peter's Abbey, founded by the Order of St. Benedict in 1903, was Canada's first Benedictine Abbey. The Order established and constructed St. Peter's College, now called Michael Hall, in 1921.

Although designed by New York architects E. Brielmaier and Sons as part of a larger complex, only Michael Hall was completed. A profusion of windows, many with arched frames, and a metal roof topped by a central cupola, highlight this impressive structure.

Although the site plan did not include Placid Hall, historical photographs indicate it was built at the same time and served as an integral part of the Abbey.

West facade of Michael Hall
Photo: C. Fehr

Swift Current Creek Petroglyph Boulder

East of Swift Current

Some of Saskatchewan's most outstanding examples of ancient rock art are found on this limestone boulder near the City of Swift Current. Carved bison figures, animal tracks and geometric shapes (petroglyphs) can be seen on its surface, and paintings (pictographs) that are at least 1,200 years old have been found on now buried portion of the rock.

While the purpose of these figures is unknown, they undoubtedly had important symbolic and spiritual meaning. Bison were indispensable in the lives of the First People and their depiction on the boulder expresses the people's reverence for this animal.

The petroglyph boulder is valued by today's First Nations as an expression of their cultural heritage and as a tangible link to the past.

Overlooking the Swift Current Creek valley to the north east (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

Territorial Administration Building

Regina

The Territorial Administration Building was designed by Chief Dominion Architect, Thomas Fuller, and constructed between 1890 to 1891.

Originally used as administrative offices for the North-West Territorial government, the building also served the newly formed provincial government from 1905 until 1910 when the Saskatchewan Legislative Building opened. It was then used as a training school for immigrants from Eastern Europe, and, later, as a school for the deaf and for mentally handicapped children.

Nearly destroyed by fire in 1922, the building was repaired and leased by the Salvation Army as a home for unwed mothers until 1971. The province restored the building in 1979.

Front facade of the Territorial Administration Building (above)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Rear view of the building from Dewdney Avenue, Regina (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

Union Station

Regina

Constructed from 1911 to 1912 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Union Station was designed to accommodate both the CPR and the Canadian Northern Railway, which later became Canadian National.

A major expansion in 1931 added a new rotunda, a new façade of Manitoba Tyndall stone, and a variety of impressive Art Deco design features in the interior of the building. The north side still exhibits elements of the 1911 architecture.

The building's monumental style testifies to the importance of railways in the development of Saskatchewan. It was adapted for reuse as a casino in 1995.

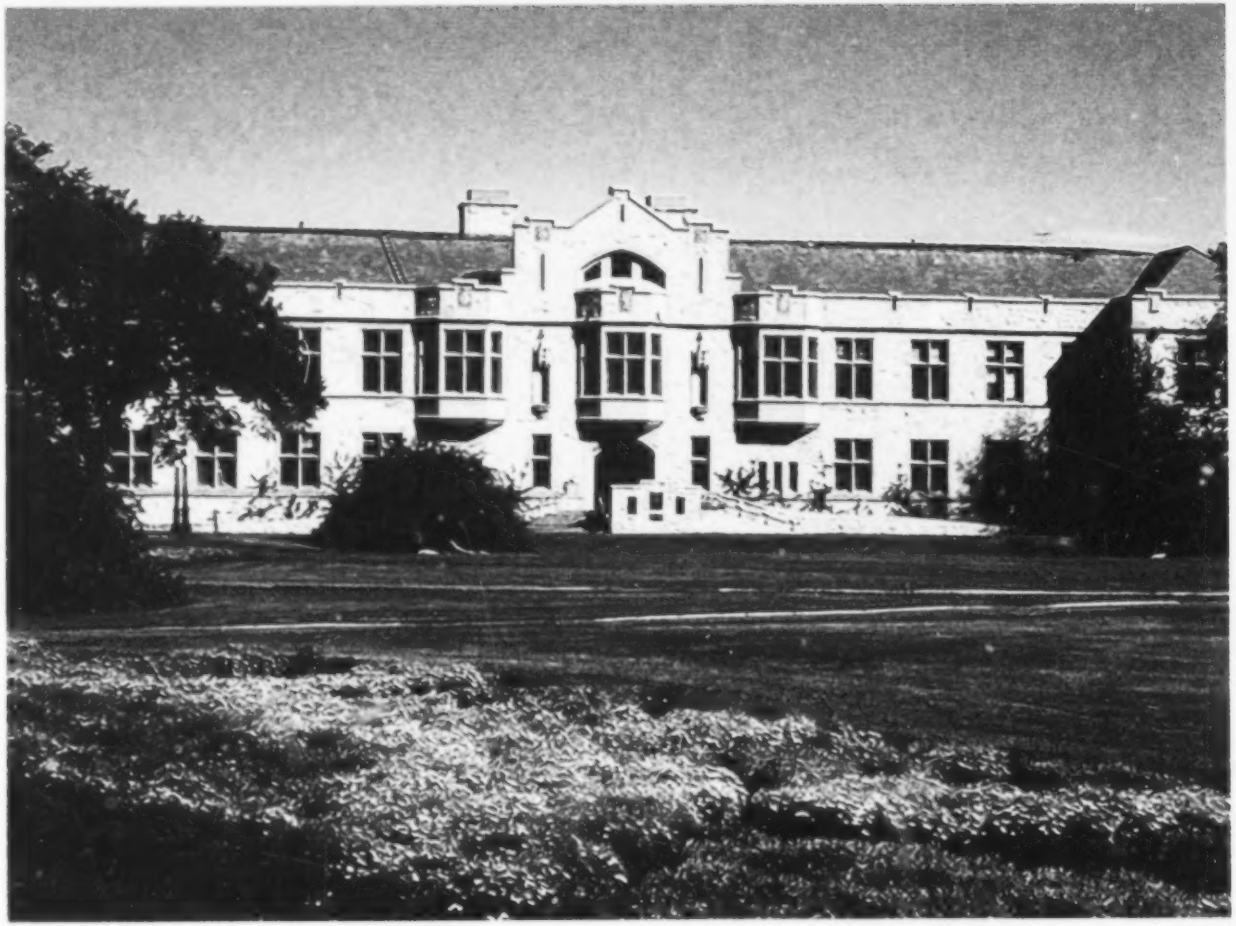
Current front facade of Union Station in Regina
Photo: C. Fehr

University of Saskatchewan Administration Building

Saskatoon

Recognized as the centerpiece of the finest grouping of Collegiate Gothic style buildings in Canada, the College Building was designed by prominent Montreal architects Brown and Vallance. Although the historic College Building name is being re-adopted, the building is also known as the Administration Building reflecting its long use as the centre of university governance.

The College Building was one of the first buildings to be completed on the university campus, with the cornerstone dedicated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It occupies a prominent location at the east end of the central open space of the university known as "The Bowl". Long valued for its beautiful exterior composed of fieldstone gathered from north of the university, trimmed with Cleveland Sandstone, the College Building stands as a distinguished landmark on campus.



View of building sitting at its prominent location at the head of "The Bowl"
Photo: B. Flaman

National Historic Site

Close-up of stone detailing and gargoyles (right)
Photo: B. Flaman

Interior of Convocation Hall, Administration Building (above left)
Photo: D. Mandeville

Convocation ceremonies at the College Building c. 1927 (left)
Photo: University of Saskatchewan Archives, Photo Collection, A-1664

Veregin Doukhobor Prayer Home

Veregin

In 1899, 7,500 Doukhobors (or "Spirit Wrestlers") emigrated from Russia, seeking land and religious freedom, and settled in what is now central and east-central Saskatchewan.

The Veregin Doukhobor Prayer Home was built in 1917, and is reminiscent of Russian architectural styles. This ornate structure replaced the original structure which was built in 1908 and burned in 1916. The building served as a communal prayer home and as a residence for Doukhobor leaders, Peter V. and his son, Peter P. Verigin.

Decorative metal work adorning the property's double wrap-around veranda (above)
Photo: Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation, Heritage Branch

Main entrance of the Veregin Doukhobor prayer home
Photo: F. Korvemaker

Weyburn Court House

Weyburn

Designed by Provincial Architect, Maurice Sharon, the Weyburn Court House was constructed in 1928. Its distinctive colonial style and elegance expressed the confident aspirations of Saskatchewan towns in the last good harvest year before the Depression.

The architectural design is the only one of Sharon's nine court house plans to feature red brick and prominent end gables. His design coincided with renewed interest in the Colonial Revival style in the United States and symbolized American influence on cultural and economic life in the Weyburn region.

Interior view of the provincial court (above)
Photo: J. Winkle

Weyburn Court House (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

Weyburn Security Bank

Weyburn

Completed in 1911, this building was the head office of the Weyburn Security Bank, the only chartered bank to headquarter in Saskatchewan.

Chartered in 1911 as an outgrowth of the Weyburn Security Company (founded in 1902), the bank was the headquarters of 32 branches across southern Saskatchewan. The economic conditions of the Depression forced the bank's sale in 1931 to the Imperial Bank of Canada.

The building, with its impressive white terracotta facade, was restored in 1987 by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

North and west facades of the Weyburn Security Bank (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

Terracotta Ionic order pilasters, prominent cornice, and lions head gargoyles on the building's north and west facades (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

Wolseley Court House

Wolseley

West view of the Wolseley Court House (left)
Photo: C. Fehr

Front porch and entrance (above)
Photo: F. Korvemaker

The Wolseley Court House is the oldest existing court house in Saskatchewan, and the only one built during the period of Territorial Government. Designed under the direction of Thomas Fuller, Chief Dominion Architect, the building was constructed between 1894 and 1895 to serve the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia.

Following its closure as a court house in 1909, the building was used as a jail and as a boys' detention home until 1921, when it became an annex to the newly constructed home for the infirm. The original metal flagpole still stands south of the building.

The Wolseley Court House shortly after its construction in 1885 (left)
Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, RA-3974

Wolseley Town Hall and Opera House

Wolseley

In the early twentieth century, Saskatchewan was fuelled by optimism and many small communities planned for a thriving future. Believing that growth was inevitable, many towns and cities built elaborate town hall/opera houses.

The Town of Wolseley commissioned Manitoba architect, J. H. G. Russell, to design its Town Hall/Opera House, one of the most elegant buildings of its kind in the province. Some of the brick used in the building's construction was produced locally, while the rest was manufactured elsewhere, giving the building a two-toned effect. This variety of architectural elements contributes to the structure's impressive design. The building was restored between 1990 and 1993.

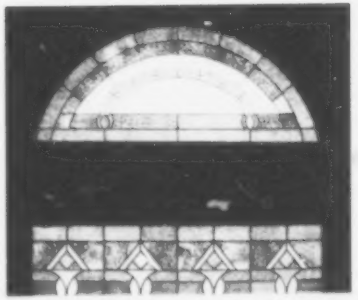
The Wolseley Town Hall and Opera House as seen from the southeast
Photo: C. Fehr

Yorkton Court House

Yorkton

The Yorkton Court House was the first court building designed by Maurice Sharon, Saskatchewan's Provincial Architect from 1916 to 1930. Its balanced appearance and authoritative Beaux-Arts style give an impression of order and dignity, qualities befitting the administration of justice.

Constructed in 1919, the building's striking exterior is clad in a combination of Tyndall stone and Claybank brick. The generous use of stone represented Yorkton's confidence in the future during the early, optimistic years of the province.



Front facade of the Yorkton Court House (above)
Photo: C. Fehr

Provincial crest and other design features surmounting the main entrance (left)
Photo: Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation, Heritage Branch

Stained-glass window (right)
Photo: M. Pedersen

Provincial Heritage Property Index

Addison Sod House ..... page 6
Ambroz Blacksmith Shop and Residence ..... page 8
Assiniboia Court House ..... page 9
Balfour Apartments ..... page 10
Bank of Commerce ..... page 11
Battleford Land Registry Office ..... page 12
Canada Life Assurance Building ..... page 13
Claybank Brick Plant ..... page 14
Diocese of Qu'Appelle ..... page 16
Esterhazy Flour Mill ..... page 18
Estevan Court House ..... page 19
Government House Battleford ..... page 20
Government House Regina ..... page 22
Holy Trinity Anglican Church ..... page 24
Hudson's Bay Company Store ..... page 26
Imhoff Studio and Farm Site ..... page 27
Land Titles Building Regina ..... page 28
Land Titles Building Saskatoon ..... page 29
Legislative Building and Grounds ..... page 30
Melville City Hall ..... page 32
Moose Jaw Court House ..... page 33
Northern Crown Bank Building ..... page 34
Opimihaw ..... page 35
Pasquia Paleontological Site ..... page 36
Petite Ville ..... page 37
Prince Albert Town Hall and Opera House ..... page 38
Regina Telephone Exchange ..... page 39
Saskatchewan Government Telephones Head Office ..... page 40
Saskatchewan Revenue Building ..... page 41
St. Peter's College ..... page 42
Swift Current Creek Petroglyph Boulder ..... page 43
Territorial Administration Building ..... page 44
Union Station ..... page 45
University of Saskatchewan Administration Building ..... page 46
Veregin Doukhobor Prayer Home ..... page 48
Weyburn Court House ..... page 49
Weyburn Security Bank ..... page 50
Wolseley Court House ..... page 51
Wolseley Town Hall and Opera House ..... page 52
Yorkton Court House ..... page 53

Acknowledgements

Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation is pleased to celebrate Saskatchewan's Centennial by showcasing our Provincial Heritage Property. As a Centennial 2005 initiative, we hope this book will enhance public appreciation and understanding of Saskatchewan's unique heritage.

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For more information on
Saskatchewan's Provincial Heritage Property,
access the Saskatchewan Culture,
Youth and Recreation (Heritage) website at:

www.cyr.gov.sk.ca/heritage.html